LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Bynum and Mr. Theebe. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal Mr. George H. Thorbe is a working man, living in Covington, Ky. In the election of November, 1886, he was nominated as the candidate of the United Labor party for Congress in the Sixth congressional district of Kentucky, runagainst Hon. John G. Carlisle. Mr. Thebe's election was clearly indicated in the result, but Mr. Carlisle was counted in. Mr. Thobe contested the election, and in his address to Concress, asserted as the basis of his contest:

That gross frauds were perpetrated and committed by the supporters and partisans of John G. Carlisle, in his interest and for his benefit, in the counties of Trimble, Grant, Gallatin, Campbell, Carroll, Boon, Pendleton and Kenton.

That the returned majority of 325 votes, which it was alleged was received by Mr. Carlisle in said con-gressional election, is false and fraudulent. In many election precincts in the counties the polls were not opened until after the hour of 6 o'clock, and were closed before 4 o'clock, thus preventing many persons from voting for said Thube. In consequence of the outrageous frauds perpetrated at the election, and in the district aforesaid, John G. Carlisle was falsely and wrongfully returned as a member elect from said congressional district. See Congressional Record, P. 631.

The committee on elections brought in two reports. When the majority report was made Mr. Thoebe protested that his evidence was suppressed by the committee; that he was treated very unfairly by them. The minority made the following report:

A strong ex-parte showing was made by affidavits and otherwise, which showing, in the views of the minority committee tended very strongly to establish the following facts, to-wit: 1. That great and inexusable frauds were committed in the conduct of the congressional election in the Sixth congressional district of Kentucky whereby the apparent defeat of Thorbe was accomplished. 2. That when it was discovered that by the vote of the people of that district that Thoebe was elected, there was evinced a determination on the part of the friends of Carlisle to prevent such a result being an-nounced and the certificates of election being given

to Thombe.

3. That forgery was actually committed for the purpose, whereby Thoebe was deprived of said cer-

4. That election returns were tampered with and changed for such purpose and with such results. 5. That telegrams had been sent on the night of election to have the returns withheld for the purpose of altering them in behalf of Carlisle. See Congressional Record, page 623.

The discussion on these two reports was lengthy and occupies several pages of the Congressional Record. Not one word, however, was uttered by Mr. Bynum in favor of Mr. Thobe's claim to his seat. The majority report was to the effect that Mr. Thorbe was not elected and that Mr. Carlisle was. On the first ballot Mr. Bynum, for some cause not explained, did not vote. This vote showed no querum. Another vote was taken the next day and Mr. Bynum voted squarely against Mr. Thoshe, and in tavor of Mr. Carlisle. This vote showed no quorum. On the third ballot Mr. Bynum again voted against Mr. Thorbe, giving Mr. Carlisle the seat-Congressional Record, pages 641 and 661, Fiftieth Congress. The following will explain itself as to what Mr. Thebe thinks of Mr. Bynum's action in

COVINGTON, Ky., Sept. 11, 1888.

Dear sir-Your letter embodying an inquiry concerning Hon. W. D. Bynum's vote cast in the contest gase between Hon. John G. Carlisle and myself has been received. In reply I regret exceedingly to say that his final vote was to suppress my testimony and seat Mr. Carlisle, though in justice to his natural impulse to be just, at the beginning he favored re-open-ing the case, and so voted. On the second call he failed to vote, and on the third surrendered to the extraordinary pressure, and voted to seat the Speaker, as he did also on the final call the Monday morning the question was ended. Of course I know not what Influences were brought to bear upon him in the interim to change his judgment, but I do believe that his first motives were just and honorable to himself and to his high position, however tricky and treacherous became his policy on the finale. However, the records will show these things, and the actions | will explain

In conclusion, I hope you will pardon me for an apparent egostistic sentiment when I say that I would not exchange the true friendship and cordial recognition of one noble man or woman for all the policybuilders combined who ever entered the American Congress. I feel that I never again will be a candidate My working comrades have for ten years past urged that we have no remedy by the ballot, and even twitted me during the election and ever since the beginning of the contest with all manner of jokes, and with even earnest counsel, that a mechanic would never be allowed a seat in Congress, no matter how many votes he might get. I refused to believe it for awhile, but I must confess that my judgment on the subject has become as versatile and unsteady as that of the Hon. W. D. Bynum, whether from the same cause or influence I apprehend makes but little difference in these piping times of peace, poverty and peculation. Very respectfully, GEORGE H. THEBE.

If Mr. Bynum is the friend of the laboring man, why did he not show his friendship to Mr. Thombel Why did not he sustain his cause? On the contrary, he voted for Mr. Carlisle and is rewarded with re-appointment as a member of the committee of ways and means. He deserted Mr. Theebe, and, in fact, the cause of every laboring man in this congressional district. I insist that in voting in the way be did he showed conclusively that he has no real friendship for the laboring man, and will do nothing for him in Congress. To use air. Thebe's language, his policy is "tricky and treacherous," and he has no claim whatever to their confidence. W. H. H.

The Mills Bill 27 Per Cent. Reduction.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 13.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal I have heard the Democratic cry of Republican tariff robbers so many times and have heard that ery of reducing taxation, as they call it, 7 per cent, or 5 per cent., that it has caused me to investigate the proposed tariff reduction. The duties collected in 1887 were \$179,741,330. The Mills bill calls for partial reductions, \$29,-742.641. Entirely free on the list, \$19,733,299. Total reduction, \$49,445,940, or about 27 per cent. average. Why do Democratic liars then place the reduction at 5 or 7 per cent? We cannot countenance these reductions, as 1st, it would necessarily injure the laboring man: 2d. it would cause a yearly deficit of over \$15,000,-000 a year in the United States Treasury, as the expenses of the government is within \$35,000,-000 of the entire income and we would be forced to raise the deficit by direct taxation; 3d, We do not want the system of free trade introduced, because a manufacturer, if he saw that he would be losing money in his business, would naturally close up shop, realize what he could and become a loaner of money at from 5 to 8 per cent interest, a larger margin than balf of our manufacturers are realizing to-day out of their factories. Should such things come to pass, what would our hundreds of thousands of workingmen and women do to obtain a living? The laboring man is estisfied that cheaper goods and foreign labor cannot increase his wages, and at best would have a tendency to lower them. The following epitaph in a certain grave-

"I was well. Wanted to be better Took a dose of bitter medicine. Here lies what is left of me."

Australia a Good Example of What the Democratic Policy Would Make Us.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Judged by its record, the Democratic party is now and has always been a free-trade party. An excellent example of what it seeks to make out of this country is found in Australia. Anstralia has always had free trade, at least so far as England is concerned. The duties there average 13 per cent. There are no diversified industries in those colonies. Faunthorpe's English Colonies says of the industries, "The most important of all is the breeding, rearing and tending of sheep and cattle. This is almost exclusively done by large squatters, who own from 100,000 to 500,000 and whose runs cover many square miles. " " Manufacturers have commenced, but, it adds apologetically, "as in all newly-established counties, the exports are raw products and the imports manufactured

This is the testimony of an English authority. In that country, according to that authority, there are only two conditions of civilized life, on the one hand large cities, and on the other hand ranches. The capitalists, agents, and merchants live in the cities. Free trade has turned the country people into cow-boys, who are compelled to pass their lives on horseback, herding cattle and the sheep, and whose children, isolated from others, grow up without schooling. That this is no fancy picture is shown by the Colony of Victoria, where 322,690 out of a total population of 932,000, live in the one capital city of Melbourne. This s more than one-third of the entire population. What Australia now is Democratice free trade seeks to make of this country. When the freetrade policy has borne its fruits there will be only two conditions in all this Western country,

distributing cities and cheaply-paid farmers. Routledge's Almanac, 1888, gives the Australians as consuming \$32 worth of British produce | Will sell excursion tickets, Indianapolis to St. per head, man, woman and child, against \$2.50 per head in this country. In other words, that country is a mere commercial dependency of England But to see the full force of this we must take another fact in connection with it. That the beeple of that country do little else than meet the demands of English trade is shown by the

fact that the average amount of earnings sent

home by Australian Englishmen is \$17.50, while the same class send home from the United States

\$50 per head. The latest figures, 1882, give the exports all told, round numbers, \$260,000,000, but the imports \$310,000,000, leaving a balance of trade against the Australians of \$50,000,000. Lest it may be said that this is exceptional, we must note the fact that the national debt is half a billion of dollars to a total population of two and one-half millions of people, a national debt 100 per cent, larger than our enormous wardebt at the close of the war. This debt has doubled since 1872. Here let our free-trade champions, including my Bynum, stick a pin. This is the inevitable result to all countries whose leading industries are agricultural, when they trade with a capitalist and manufacturing nation like Great Britain. Whatever we may be now, free-trade, according to the real claims of its adherents, will make an agricultural nation of us in a comparatively short time.

A peculiar feature of the \$260,000,000 exports is that \$100,000,000 of it is wool, raised by cowboys, who get \$10 to \$18 a month, and pass their lives on horse-back, and whose isolated children must grow up without a chance at schooling. These people are to be pitied. But the Mills bill proposes to reduce the American woolgrower to this same cow-boy civilization, by forcing him to compete with a nation of cowboys, the products of English free trade in Aus-

The thoroughness with which England has monopolized Australian trade is apparent from the amount of imports from that country-\$160,000,000 out \$260,000,000.

GREENCASTLE, Sept. 14.

Farmers and the Tariff.

to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal The idea that the farmers of the West are opposed to the present protective tariff system, or are in any degree affected with free-trade notions, is far from the truth. A recent trip through northern Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and eastern Colorado gave me an opportunity to make some inquiries on this subject. I met a Michigan farmer, also, on the cars, who told me that where he lived the farmers are nearly all protectionists. He said he knew a number of Democrats in his neighborhood who would vote for Harrison on that issue alone.

The same sentiment prevails among the farmers of Nebraska. With oats at 16 cents a bushel and corn at 20 cents, because of the long distance of transportation, they realize that what they want is a good market near home, and that such a market is afforded by the building up of manufacturing and commercial centers near them. They see that farming land increases in value rapidly around every growing town because of the home market thus afforded for every kind of farm produce, and they have intellince enough to understand that the destr tion or mutilation of our protective system would depress the manufacturing industries and so prevent the building up of new towns and the prosperity of old ones.

I think it may be safely said that this sentiment prevails generally among the agricultural classes of the West and Northwest, and that the Republicans need have no apprehension that the farmers are going to vote for free trade, panie and pauperism. ISAAC HERR. EVANSVII.L., Ind., Sept. 13.

General Harrison and His Regiment,

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal I see in to-day's Sentinel, on page 3, first col ump, an article headed "Harrison and His Regiment," which is false in every particular. In the first place, our regiment held its thirteenth annual reunion at Irvington, Oct. 13, 1887, just eleven months ago. Second. Benjamin Harrison was on the programme, but urgent business called him to St. Louis, Mo., a few days before our meeting at Irvington, and on account of unforeseen causes or something that he could not control. It was impossible for him to be with us, and he telegraphed us at Irvington his regrets. He has never missed but two of our renions. In 1883 we were at Mooresville, Morgan county, and he was in Washington city, arguing a case before the Supreme Court of the United States, a place that his opponent never had any business, unless it was out of idle curiosity. Again, he always walked at the head of the regiment on all such occasions. Again, he is the presiding officer of the organization, and our next meeting will be at Southport, Marion county, Indiana, on the second Thursday of September, 1889, and Benjamin Harrison will come all the way from the White House, from the present indication of the times, to attend our fifteenth annual reunion. The Sentinel will please copy this for the benefit of its readers that prefer the truth to lies or misrepresentations. J. M. WILLS, PITTSBORO, Sept. 15.

Company C, 70th Indiana. The Republican Legislative Can didates. to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journau

In an editorial in Saturday's News they say: "In the name of humanity, and of a Christian civiliza-tion, the condition of things in our State charities for lo! these many years should end, and forever. There should be no substitution of one political party management for another, and if the Republicans ob-tain control there will not be. They are pledged to take these institutions out of politics by means of ivil-service reform which will place them upon the asis of merit and fitness."

The above is the platform exactly on which Messrs. Connett and Tousey stand, and have so pledged themselves; yet the News demands in another column an amendment to our legislative ticket and the substitution of others in the place of these gentlemen. We do think that the elements of success tend so strongly towards their election that the News and all others interested in the good management of our benevolent institutions should help to elect them. In addition to this reason there is another and very important one. There is to be an election for United States Senator in two years, and one of these gentlemen will have a voice in that election, and all true Republicans should cast aside any prejudice they are now entertaining men heretofore, (which may not have exactly met with their approval.) take off your coats and work with a united will for their success.

J. E. Isgrigg. Mr. Bynum and the School Fund,

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I heard Bynum, in one of his speeches, make savage attack on the Republican party for its anxiety to reduce the illiteracy of the country by promoting educational facilities through aid of the general government, and dramatically called the attention of his audience to the magnificent nine or ten million dollar fund "which you have accummulated-let others help themselves, as we in Indiana have done." Now where did our magnificent fund come from! Well. Bynum didn't know, but his audience did: that its ground-work come from the donations of the general government. Her liberal grants of land to Indiana for school purposes was the seed from which our splendid fund has grown, and that in spite of Democratic efforts in the past to divert the objects of these grants. What difference is there in principle whether a farmer gives his boy land, or money to buy land? But the trouble with Cleveland, Mills, Bynum & Co., is the surplus—the awful surplus of money in the Treasury, which has hidden somewhere in its auriferous depths disastrous consequences to the country. And when some one proposes to avert these disastrous consequences by building proader and deeper the foundation of all our future hopes in the elimination of illiteracy, the Democrats object. I suppose the law of selfpreservation compels them to do so!

PEDAGOGUE. Soldiers, Take Warning.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: There is being circulated by a prominent Democrat of Seymour, a letter purported to be written by Captain Moore, of Noblesville, this State, who says he was captain of Company E. Eighth Indiana Cavalry; that he has heretofore been a Republican, but now denounces the principles of the party and evermore committs himself to the Democratic free-trade party. The letter has not been published, but is quietly handed around to the old soldiers, who are instructed to read and return. Upon investigation it was found that there was no such officer, commissioned or non-commissioned, in the Eighth Regiment of Indiana Cavalry. The letter is bogus. It is reported that the same trick is being resorted to throughout southern Indiana. The cavalrymen of the Eighth Indiana were not that

JAMES D. THOMPSON, First Lieut., Co. K, Thirty-nigth Ind. Cav. SEYMOUR, Ind., Sept. 15.

Who Pays the Tariff?

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal Our farmers are selling potatoes at 50 cents per bushel and realizing a fair profit, but there is a tariff of 15 cents per bushel on foreign potatoes. Now, when a Canada farmer ships in his potatoes, will he add the tariff to the price, or will he sell at our prices? Who pays the tariff?

DANVILLE, Sept. 12.

The Vandalia Line Louis and return, account the exposition, every day until further notice, at \$3.00. For tickets and particulars call at the Vandalia ticket office, No. 48, cor. Washington and Illinois sta., or Union Station.

H. R. DERING, Assistant General Passenger Agent Vandalia Line, Indianapolis. AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

The Exhibit Not as Favorable as It Should Be. The searcity of cars is seriously interfering with business. There is not an Indianapolis line that would not have done more business last week than it did could the cars have been commanded to move the freight offered. The train records show that 1,181 fewer loaded cars were received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending Sept. 15 than in the preceding week. When compared with the corresponding week in 1837 the exhibit is even more unfavorable, but it should be said that the volume of traffic in the week ending Sept. 17, 1887, was the largest of any week in the year. Not until 1885 is reached is the car movement as light in corresponding weeks as it was last week. In west-bound business the tonnage was hardly up to the first week of September, but the scarcity of cars had, no doubt, something to do with this falling off, as merchants and business men generally are complaining that their freights shipped from the East are delayed more or less. North-and-south roads are doing admirably, holding rates and carrying a large tonnage. The J., M. & I., for instance, makes the most favorable exhibit of any week this year. Local traffic is at high tide. The roads have learned to keep the cars intended for local service on their lines, and consequently the shortage of cars to handle the through business does not affect, to any great extent, local business. There is still a large movement of building material, a fair movement of grain, and an increasing movement of coal, and aside from this the tonnage of merchandise, furniture and machinery is unusually heavy. The livestock shipments are much lighter than at any time in many years past Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded at this point in the week ending Sept. 15, as compared with the corresponding weeks 1887 and 1886.

Name of Road.	cars, 1888.	110000000000000000000000000000000000000	cars.
L., N. A & C. Air-line	306	301	210
I., D. & W	462	287	304
I. & V			387
C., H. & I	822	781	587
L. E. & W. (Ind'polis div.)	529	526	560
O., L & W. Eastern		973	936
O., L. & W. Peoria	636	977	930
C., I., St. L. & C. { Lafayette. Cincinnati.	1,810	1,941	1,747
Cincinnati.	1,993	2,191	1,847
J., M. & L	2000	1,114	
C., St. L. & P. Columbus Chicago	1,310	1,468	1,520
C., St. II. W I. Chicago	366	395	488
Validatio	1,835		2,061
I. & St. L	1,862	1,987	1,981
Bee-line	1,995	2,288	2,198
Total	15.956	18,007	16,892
Empty Cars		5,333	
Total movement	19,968	23,340	21,238

13,410 the corresponding week of 1887; decrease this year, 2,043 cars. Belt road engines last week handled 614 carloads of live stock, against 737 car-loads the corresponding week of 1887; decrease this year,

A Generous Offer.

At the suggestion of Austin Corbin the employes of the Philadelphia & Reading road are to organize a relief association on a very liberal scale. An employe need not join it unless he chooses, and the company, although a liberal contributor, will have no voice in its management. The railroad mangement will not only defray the expenses of the association, but will also contribute 10 per cent. of the dues until the amount in the treasury reaches \$1,000,000, after which it will contribute 5 per cent. This offer is so generous that it deserves the highest praise, and the result will be valuable to both sides. The employes and their families will not only have substantial aid when sickness or death comes, but the company will be rewarded by a more efficient service than ever, for a man works twice as well for a liberal employer as he does for one who takes no interest in him. The great value of these relief associations is made apparent by the monthly statements of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania associations, of like character, and nearer home, on the Bee-line and the C., H. & D. roads. The Baltimore & Ohio, on Saturday last, published its statement for August, which shows the receipts of the month to have been \$29,831.75, and the disbursements to sick and injured members, and on account of seven deaths, were \$19.584.76. Since the association was organized, May 1 1880, it has paid out in benefits \$1,896,129.40, furnishing aid in 79,737 cases.

Personal, Local and State Notes. Troubles have broken out afresh between the Northwestern lines, the proposed compromise failing to materialize.

C. K. Lord, vice-president of the Baltimore &

Onio lines, is in the West on business. Yesterday he was in St. Louis.

H. R. Dering, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, has obtained two weeks' leave of absence, and will spend the time in West Virginia, his

On inquiry it is learned that M. E. Ingalls and his friends are behind the Maysville & Big Sandy road, now building toward Cincinnati. and which is to have its tracks to the Ohio river The C., I., St. L. & C. people are turning most

of their business going East over the Chesapeake & Obio road to the Cincinnati Southern, which carries it to Lexington, where it is transferred to the C. & O. road.

General passenger agents of Eastern lines have been considerably disappointed over the volume of travel during the past season to summer pleasure resorts. The coolness of the season is assigned as the reason for the light

eptember opens well as regards earnings. The Financial Chronicle of the 15th reports fifty-four roads as showing an increase in gross earnings, in the first week of September, of \$154,358, or 4.32 per cent. over those of the corresponding week in 1887. Passenger agents at this point, who are inter-

ested in Northwestern business, have been notified that the Red River Valley road would today be opened for business to Pembins, D. T., making the second road to that point, the Northern Pacific already being in there. The national convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, which is to be held in Columbus, O., Oct. 16, promises to be largely

attended by members of the organization from all over the country. Indianapolis roads will be weil represented, and it is expected fully five thousand brakemen will be in attendance. The removal of Superintendent Bennett, of the eastern division of the Pennsylvania lines west of Columbus, from Richmond to this city. also means the removal of some twenty-five men.

most of them beads of families, and a number of whom have already asked a rental agent here to secure them houses, ranging from \$25 to \$35 rental per month. With passenger rates less than three-fourths of a cent per mile between Indianapolis and St. Louis, and between Indianapolis and Cincinnati. the people can no longer speak of railroads as extortionists. However, should the legislatures

pass an act reducing rates to one cent per mile there would be a terrible howl among the passen-After the presidential election is over it in highly probable another effort will be made to build the Terre Haute & Southwestern road. Most of the townships on the proposed line will gladly vote to subsidize the road at the rate of 2 per cent. of their taxes, and many of those in

Terre Haute who bitterly opposed voting aid to the enterprise will now do so if the opportunity The Ohio Southern, which is showing increased earnings, as do most of the coal roads, is putting in more steel rails, weighing sixty pounds to the yard. On the Ohio, Indiana & Western but little is being done in the way of improving the property just now, but as the earnings improve, which they are now doing,

General Manager Henderson will turn his at

tention to the contemplated improvements on

Neither the Vandalia nor the Indianapolis & St. Louis can advance their St. Louis passenger rate without giving ten days' notice, as it is no longer under the head of excursionist rates. The most serious phase of the situation is that people are purchasing tickets for points this side of St. Louis and saving many a dollar. For instance, the round trip rate to St. Louis is but twenty-five cents more than the rate for a ticket

one way to Terre Haute. The Pennsylvania people, by adhering to the one-cent-per-mile rate on the Grand Army of the Republic business, claim to be \$23,000 better off than they would have been had they met the cut made on the agreed rate. The road had all the people it could carry. From Indianapolis to Columbus they got \$1.05 more than did their competitors, and from Chicago to Columbus \$1.25 more. From Chicago alone they carried

over nine thousand people. Trunk lines should raise their boycott on the Chicago & Altou road if they expect the Western roads to carry out their new agreement. As matters now stand the western and southwestern sections of the Western States' Passenger Association will not be able to put the new agreement into effect to-day, the date agreed upon, owing to the failure to agree upon some of the most important rules for the government of the organization. The principal trouble is

the refusal of the Alton to discharge the Eastern special agents until the trunk lines consent to remove the boycott against it and restore the sale of through tickets over its lines. It claimed to be unable to secure its share of business so long as the boycots was maintained without special agents. Other roads contended that the Alton was paying larger commissions to those agents than they were permitted to pay, which gave it an advantage over other lines.

The relations between the L., N. A. & C. and the Wabash road have become somewhat strained. As a consequence, at the crossing points of the two roads neither one will wait a moment for the other's train, and it is not an unusual thing for a dozen or more passengers to have to lay over at Lafayette several hours. When petty squabbles between railroads reach such a point as to seriously discommode the traveling public it is time to call a halt.

A railroad man wonders why the Pennsylvania railroad officials, who are so open hearted and disposed to do all they can to make the railroad branches of the Young Men's Christian Association grand successes at Fort Wayne, Columbus, Pittsburg and Altoons, give the Indiapapolis association the cold shoulder! Indianapolis has five divisions of the Pennsylvania lines running in here, and there is certainly good reason that the company should aid this association as liberally as it does the branches at other points on its lines.

The deep cut which the Vandalia and the Indianapolis & St. Louis roads are making to St. Louis is paralyzing the scalpers, who had purchased liberally the return coupons on the tickets of G. A. R. excursionists, many of whom live in the East, and merely took advantage of the cheap rates to reach home. On Thursday evening last the scalpers held a private meeting, at which it was agreed to sell no tickets to St. Louis for less than \$6, and now the Vandalia and the I. & St. L. come out and make a \$3 round-trip rate to that point. The indications are that this rate will stand until Nov. 1.

QUAKERS AT PLAINFIELD.

Proceedings of the Yearly Meeting-Report of the Committee on Bible Schools,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PLAINFIELD, Ind., Sept. 15.-At 2 P. M. Friday, the meeting entered upon consideration of the state of society, by reading the queeries, with their answers, from the subordinate meetings, resulting in an interesting session.

The evening was set apart to hear Mr. Newman on "Palestine." He introduced his subject by reading a portion of Luke, 1st chapter, followed by prayer and song.

He told us that he visited Palestine about one year ago. He made a horseback journey from Jerusalem. After inspecting the ancient waterworks of the city, which were as well constructed as any we find to-day, and standing by Solomon's sacred pools, he touched briefly on the most prominent incidents and places mentioned in the life of Christ. Many parts of his lecture were richly dressed up in new colors. The audience were deeply interested. The hou se was completely filled.

At the afternoon session of the 13th Simon Hadiey was appointed clerk, and Isaac Woodard and Thomas C. Brown assistants. Credentials were read for William West, of Westgrove, Ind., and Alpheus Trueblood, of Amboy, Ind. The meeting then went into joint session for hearing and considering the joint report of the executive committee on Bible-schools, condensed from the fifteenth quarterly meetings, and their seventy Bible-schools. The report was read by Mattie Chawner, an assistant clerk of the women's meeting. The report showed an enrollment of 6,220 scholars, an increase since last year of 253; net number, 527; classes 498; conferences held during the year, 38; cash collections for missions and other expenditures, \$1,171.85. The interest indicated in this important work is increasing, yet it fails much below what is desired. Only about one-half the membership at-

The mission in the City of Mexico reported a Sabbath-school with an enrollment of thirtyfive; average attendance, twenty-five; officers, three. The Mountain Home, in Alabama, has had a large enrollment, and an average attend ance of seventy-five. Interesting comments were made upon the work in England and America by E. C. Siler, C. W. Pritchard, H. S. Newman, E. Jeseup, B. C. Hobbs and Job Hadley. H. S. Newman stated that the number of all ages who are under the instruction and training of the Friends in England, is about double their membership, or near 40,000. They have largely been taken from the illiterate, taught to read and write, and are now becoming deeply interested in Bible study. The report of the committee was approved, and the executive committee reorganized, and the work commended to their care another year.

At the evening devotional meeting some eight or ten ministers were heard, all in instructive harmony, and each presenting a distinctive lesson drawn from the bondage of Egypt, crossing the Red sea, drinking bitter waters that the Lord sweetened, receiving the Decalogue and the Law from Sinai, accepting it by covenant; the journey in the wilderness, the ark of the covenant covered by the mercy-seat; murmuring and rebelion at the favored time for entering into the promised inheritance, for want of faith, though they knew it to be a good land, as the Lord had told them, and all the spies had confirmed Jebovah's assurances; the miserable life that followed a bad decision, and a death in the wilderness; their march around their enemies to the typical river of cleansing, where their burdens were laid down in the bottom of the Jordan, and memorial stones taken up for a monument on the site of deliverance and blessing, and their conquest and victories when in the

promised inheritance. Two meetings were held on the morning of he 14th—a meeting for devotion in one end of the building and the representative meeting in the other. The latter had under consideration matters relating to the interests of Earlham College and the nomination of college trustees. An interesting and satisfactory report of the visit and services of Frances C. Jenkins, in her unfinished visit to London and Dublin yearly meet-

ings, was given. A session of the Yearly Meeting at large was also heid. Daniel H. Wood and Carrie Wood, his wife, were present with credentials from Ohio; Nathan P. and Esther G. Frame, from Ohio, were also present, and Charles C. Reynolds, from California. The meeting proceeded to the reading of correspondence from other yearly meetings, the "London general printed epistle," is a document of rare literary excellence, touching upon various subjects of interest that are now moving influences among the nations, as well as reviewing the sacred obligations resting upon all the membership throughout the world in sustaining faithfully their Christian professions. H. S. Newman stated that London Yearly Meeting had so much to attend to in France. Denmark, Norway. Syria, Germany, and India, and were so earnestly at work that they had no time to stop and feel their own pulse. A very interesting discussion arose as regards the unreliability of the published discussions of London Yearly Meeting, and of their periodicals in forming a correct judgment concerning the controlling sentiment of that meeting. The authentic opinions and teachings of London Yearly Meeting are found in their accredited books and authenticated publications, and not from published impromptu speeches in ani-mated discussions, nor from daily journals and periodicals. Written epistles to this meeting were read from London, Dublin, New York, Canada, Ohio, Iowa, and Kansas, and a large committee was appointed to prepare replies. On Saturday morning the meeting for ministry and oversight was opened by prayer. Ad-

ditional queries were read touching the religious condition of the meetings, whether they are held to edification and to the honor of God; to counsel, encouragement and help of ministers; making arrangements for attending particular meetings where there is no resident minister; visiting the infirm, sick and afflicted; religious care of children and youth, and the promotion of religious instruction and the propagation of the gospel to the general public. These topics prompted many to be heard, including David Hadley, Amos Doan, Nathan T. and Esther G. Frame, J. J. Mills, Rebecca Collins, Job Hadley, Melissa Haworth, David Baker, Sarah Jane Hadley, Daniel Hill.

The morning session of the meeting at large. After a season of prayer and praise the meeting listened to the trustees' report of Earlham College. The report states that the two new college buildings are completed and in the service of the college. The Parry laboratory has been in use most of the year, and has been of great value to the students of chemistry. The Lindley hall furnishes an excellent depository for the rich cabinet of Professor Moore's collection and classification. It ranks among the best in the West. Its audience ball is elegantly finished and seated, and class-rooms, art library and society rooms are elegant and ample, and the college affords attractions as never before. The old college and boarding-house has been thoroughly renovated, and ample accommodations are given to boarders of both sexes. The students enrolled during the year numbered 201; in college department, 110; gradnates, 14: in preparatory department, 71; in art department, 54; number of young men, 106; number of young women, 95. Secret societies have never gained a foothold here. They do not enter into inter-collegiate games. The use of tobacco and attendance upon theaters is forbidden and practically prohibited. Lavish expenditures are discouraged. The cabinet has recently

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Indianapolis News, Aug. 17, 1888: To show the promptness with which the "Railway Officials" and Conductors' Accident Association" of this city, comes to the relief of its injured members, we note the fact that Conductor Tom Sommerville, of Martinsville, Ind., who was so seriously injured in the railway accident a few days ago. received his first week's indemnity money before his wounds were dressed.

There is not an accident company in existence that has attained such a record, and the railway service appreciates such promptness.

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received a valuable accession in the collection of birds, minerals and fossils collected by Dr. Baer. The report was approved.

Deviled Chicken.

Dion Boucicault, in New York World.

Since I have mentioned deviled chickens, let me give you my private prescription. Follow it consecutively, and as the preacher says, "you shall bring me news thereof." Prepare a chicken for boiling. Put into a soup-plate one-third of a pound of butter and a heaped tablespoonful of mustard in powder; knead the two together with a spoon, take a tablespoonful of salt, same of black mignonette pepper. Dust the chicken well with this mixture. Then lay on the buttered mustard as thick as you can, having slit the legs and breast of the chicken to let in the plaster. Don't be afraid of this quantity of condiments. It will be all right. Place the chicken ping into the coals will soon set up a blaze; the bird will catch fire: let it. It must cook in its own blaze. And thus surrounded with fire, it is done in an incredibly short time. Take a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce and let it trickle slowly all over the bird while it is still on

the fire. Now, girls and young wives, you can try your husbands and sweethearts with this dish. Don't think it beneath you as unromantic. You can get the better of some fellows through their vanity, some by your beauty, some by wit, but, believe me, Nature placed the stomach very near the heart; she had her reasons; try if she hadn't.

Canteloupes and Watermelous.

Western Rural. We are asked by a correspondent to tell him how he shall know when his canteloupes are rips, and that while we are at it to say how to tell a ripe watermelon. A canteloupe is ripe when the stem will slip from the melon upon a slight pressure of the finger. The canteloupes that come to market are picked before they are ripe. They are often sent in utterly green, and the ripening process is not a healthy one. Canteloupes, however, may be ripened nicely after being picked if taken good care of. Down if New Jersey they often put them in a bin of oats, and permit them to ripen there. They certainly ripen nicely, but just what the oats have to do with it we are not prepared to say. To test the ripeness of a watermelon, thump it with the middle finger, snapping the finger with the thumb. If it is not ripe it will sound solid. If ripe, the sound will be dull. A ripe watermelon will not give an unpleasant sensation to the finger when it strikes it. An unripe watermelon will. It is something like enapping

a stone with the finger.

Real Estate Transfers. Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M., Sept. 15, 1888, as furnished by Elliott & Butler, abstractors of titles, Room 23, Ætna Building:

Harry Strickland to Laura Strickland, \$750.00 and part D.in Ray, trustees', subdivision of outlet 159. Albert Patrick to Nettie Cropper, lot 25, 1,600.00 in block 12, in North Indianapolis Walter P. Scott to James H. Lewark, part of lot 14, in square 2, of Hubbard et al.'s southeast addition..... 1,450.00 Savilla W. Barkis to William Hubbard. lot 4 and part of lot 3, in Samuel Record's addition to town of Lawrence James W. Jenkins to Christopher C. Thom pson et al., part of north half of southwest quarter, section 12, town-4,000.00

ship 16 north, of range 4 east...... Lizzie Olsen to Charles H. Sullivan, lot 72, in Fletcher & Ramsey's addition to 225.00 of southwest quarter of northeast quar-ter, section 19, township 15 north, of 800.00 range 3 east..... Henry B. Prather to Francis S. Chatard, lots 12, 13 and 14, in N. B. Palmer's

2,000.00 addition..... Joseph W. Connolly to James S. Cruse, lot 245, in Fletcher's Woodlawn addi-Nichelas McCarty et al. to Mary H. Witty, lot 196, in McCarty's fifth Westside addition.... Harry J. Milligan, trustee, to George B. Cooly, lot 4, in Milligan's Park Lane

bury, lot 186, in Allen & Root's north addition 2,500.00 Conveyances, 13; consideration. \$16,150,00 ANGOSTURA Bitters are indorsed by all the

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